

UKLONSKIY, A.S.; BADALOV, S.T.; BASKAKOV, M.P.; ISMAILOV, M.I.; MOSEYEVA, M.I.

History of minero-geochemical studies in the Institute of
Geology. Uzb. geol. zhur. 6 no.6:40-44 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(~~Uzbekistan~~-Geochemistry) (~~Uzbekistan~~-Mineralogy)

DECTYARENKO, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOSEYEVA, N.A., inzh.; OL'SHEVSKIY,
A.A., inzh.

Seamless stamping of put-on cutting tools. Nov.tekh.izg.instr.
no.2:12-18 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Metal-cutting tools) (Forging)

24 3300

21100

S/032/61/027/012/013/015
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Stoyanov, P. A., and Moseyeva, N. M.

TITLE: Adjustment and operation of high-resolution electron
microscopes

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 12, 1961, 1535 - 1542

TEXT: The first part of this paper deals with the adjustment of first-class electron microscopes with a resolution of 6 - 10 Å. In most electron microscopes, the system of illumination and the condenser can be shifted parallel to the axis of the objective. Moreover, the cathodes in almost all first-class microscopes can be shifted relative to the anodes. In the IEM-5 (IYeM-5U) microscope, the cathode with the focusing cylinder can be shifted relative to the axis of the condenser. In microscopes with two-lens condensers, the short-focus condenser can also be shifted relative to the long-focus condenser (El'miskop 1, IEM-5 (IYeM-5U), UEMB-100 (UEMB-100), YEMB-100 (UEMV-100)). In some microscopes, the anode

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Adjustment and operation of high-resolution ..B104/B102

can also be adjusted. The paper deals closely with the proper adjustment of the system of illumination in microscopes in which it can be inclined toward the axis of the objective. The detection of the voltaic centers of images with minimum chromatic aberration is discussed. The feed voltage is varied, and all points of the image of the objective rotate in spirals around the voltaic center where the spherical aberration is not a minimum. The IMYe-5U microscope possesses a special device for the superposition of an alternating component over the stabilized accelerating voltage so that the voltaic center can be found quickly. Two methods for stigmatizing the image are discussed in detail, one by D. E. Bradley (Proceedings International Conference on Electron Microscopy, London, 478 (1956)), and the other by L. I. Zemlyanova. The stability of adjustment and corrections, and the mechanical stability of the microscope are also dealt with. External disturbances (vibrations etc.) must be avoided on account of the limited possibilities of improving the stability. The instability of current supply could be reduced to 0.003 - 0.001% for first-class microscopes. The current supply of the objective lens is stabilized with an accuracy of 0.001%. It is stated that these require-

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Adjustment and operation of high-resolution..²¹⁴⁰⁰S/032/61/027/012/013/015
B104/B102

ments are not always fulfilled by the manufacturers. Finally, the determination of the resolution of electron microscopes is described. In the first method, it is determined from the distance of the diffraction maxima of a beam diffracted by a diffraction edge. The resolution can also be determined from the minimum distance between two small particles obtained by metal condensation on a backing. There are 7 figures and 10 references: 1 Soviet and 9 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: M. E. Haine, T. Mulvey. Proceedings International Conference Electron Microscopy, London, 698 (1956); S. Sakata. J. Electronmicroscopy, 6, 75 (1958); Komoda a. S. Sakata. J. Electronmicroscopy, 7, 27 (1959); T. Hibi, S. Takahashi. IV International Congr. f. Electronmicroscopy, 169 (1960).

X

Card 3/3

STOYANOV, P.A.; MOSEYEVA, N.M.

Appliance to prevent contamination of specimens in a UEMV-100 electron microscope. Prib. 1 tekhn. eksp. 8 no.2:146-150 Mr-Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Electron microscope)

VAKHROMEYEV, I.S.; MOSEYeva, Ye.A.

Occurrence of schistose volcanic sedimentary rocks in the hanging
layer of the Uchaly deposit and ore enclosures in them. Trudy Gor.-
geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no.43:145-152 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Uchaly region.--Petrology)

AYVAZOV, B.V., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; ROZDESTVENSKIY, V.P., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; SHANIN, L.L., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; SHUMSKIY, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MOSEYEVA, Z.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

[Safety instructions and fire prevention measures for members of institutes, departments and workshops] Instrukttsia po tekhnike bezopasnosti i protivopozharnym meropriyatiyam dlia sotrudnikov institutov, otdelov i masterskikh. Ufa, 1957. 70 p. (MLBA 10:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial, Ufa.
(Fire prevention) (Accidents--Prevention)

TAYCHINOV, S.M., prof.; VANYUKOV, Ya.I.; GALIMOV, G.F.; KURCHAYEV, P.A.;
CHMELEV, M.P.; GARIFULLIN, F.Sh.; BURANGULOVA, M.N.; MOSKIEVA,
Z.V.; SHAROVA, A.S.; CHMELEV, M.P.; MAZILKIN, I.A.; GIZZATULLIN,
S.G.; DOBROV, A.V.; KUZNETSOV, F.V.; FILATOV, L.P., red.;
KOBYAKOV, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Soils of the Mashita Gafuri Collective Farm and their efficient
utilization] Pochvy kolkhoza imeni Mashita Gafuri i puti ikh
ratsional'nogo ispol'zovaniia. Pod red. S.M.Taichinova. Ufa,
1960. 124 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial, Ufa. Institut
biologii.

(Bashkiria---Soils)

MOSEYEVA, Z.V.

Total chemical composition of certain forest-steppe soils of
the Sim agricultural zone of Bashkiria. Mat. po izuch. pochv
Bash. ASSR no. 188-191 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Sim Valley--Forest soils)

MOSEYKINA, O.F.

*Fango*therapy in gynecological consultation center. Akush. gin., Moskva
no.5:81-82 Sept-Oct 1952. (CJML 23:2)

WOSHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; KOROMENKO, A.S., inzh.

Increasing the durability of silo walls. Bet. 1 zhel-bet, no. 1:42-44
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

(Precast concrete construction) (Silos)

MOŠAREV A I

AUTHOR: BOVIN, V.V., MOŠAROV, A.I. PA - 2002
 TITLE: On the Use of Pocket-Dosimeters of the Type DK-O,2 for the
 Individual Dosimetry of Fast Neutrons.
 PERIODICAL: Atomnaja Energija, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 184-185 (U.S.S.R.)
 Received: 3 / 1957 Reviewed: 3 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The authors showed that when working on a cyclotron with beryllium target bombarded with deuterons with 8-13 MeV it is possible to use "thimble chambers" with air-equivalent walls for the practical individual dosimetry of fast neutrons. For the experiments chambers of the type DK-O,2 produced in the factory "Geologorazvedka" were used which are destined for the measuring of x- and γ -rays. The ratio of the ionization effect of the neutron component and the total effect of γ -and neutron radiation was determined in the chamber by means of filters of lead and paraffin. Three measurements were sufficient: without filter, with lead filter and with two filters. This ratio was 0,80° in chambers which were installed under an angle of 105° with respect to the neutron bundle. Absolute sensitivity to fast neutrons was determined from an experiment with a Ra-Be-source (activity 318 millicurie) and a lead filter. In the "thimble chamber" the effect of ionization is proportional to the dose and this does not depend on the energy of the recoil protons. On the occasion of gauging, neutrons of less than 3 MeV contribute very little towards total ionization. - The thickness of the lead was chosen in such a manner (25 cm), that the relative contribution to ionization of the radiation which has passed the filter, must be attributed to the fast neutrons. By means of a separate

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On the Use of Pocket-Dosimeters of the Type PA - 2002
 DK-0,2 for the Individual Dosimetry of Fast Neutrons.

experiment with a dosimeter for fast neutrons a weakening of the neutron flux was determined by means of the lead filter. The authors determined the sensitivity of the DK-0,2 chamber to fast neutrons and found that neutrons of a velocity of $6,5 \cdot 10^6$ per cm^2 correspond to a value of 25 mr (milliroentgen ?) on the scale of the pocket dosimeter. The deflections of the dosimeter showed differences of up to + 6% when being exposed, identical conditions prevailing. The total error on the occasion of the determination of the neutron dose by means of the dosimeter DK-0,2 cannot be more than + 32%, it can, however, be reduced to + 14% by more exact gauging. The DK-0,2 chamber is charged for at least 2 months if operation is normal. On the occasion of the measurements only corrections for the contribution made by γ -rays and for self-discharge have to be considered. The DK-0,2 pocket dosimeter is well suited for the individual dosimetry of fast neutrons when working with a cyclotron under conditions as described in this work. This holds good for beryllium and copper targets.

ASSOCIATION: Not given.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

CARD 2 / 2

MOSCHAROV, A.A., inzh.; NIKOLAU, A.P.

Ball rolling in multiple entry helical grooves. Stal' 22
no.6:537-538 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Zavod "Azovstal'".
(Rolling(Metalwork))

VOL'FOVSKIY, M.I., podpolkovnik, voyenny shturman pervogo klassa;
MOSHAROV, P.V., podpolkovnik, voyenny shturman pervogo klassa

Flight with a variable profile. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.7:38-40 J1
'61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Navigation (Aeronautics))

KURGANOV, M.A., inzh.; NIKOLAU, A.P., inzh.; MOSCHAROV, A.A., inzh.

Mastering the operation of mills for ball rolling. Stal' 22
no.4:325-326 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Zavod "Azovstal'".
(Rolling mills) (Crushing machinery)

MOSHAPOV, Ya.

Urgent tasks. Prom.koop. 13 no.5:13-14 My '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya oblispolkoma. g.Vladimir.
(Vladimir Province--Service industries)

MOZHAROV, A.I.

"Use of Type DK-0.2 Pocket Dosimeters for Individual Dosimetry of Fast Neutrons," by V. V. Bovin and A. I. Mosharov, Atomnaya Energiya, Vol 2, No 2, Feb 57, pp 184-185

DK-0.2 pocket dosimeters made by the "Geologorazvedka" plant were tested for sensitivity to fast neutrons. The dosimeters were designed to measure γ -rays and X rays.

A fast neutron dosimeter "of the 'Tiss' type" was used for calibration.

Considering $6.5 \cdot 10^6$ fast neutrons/cm² a limiting tolerance level, tests showed the dosimeter should last about 2 months under normal working conditions within the tolerance limit. (U)

54M1345

OSIPENKO, T., otborehchitsa; HAZBITSKOVA, A., vagonetchitsa;
PASAL'SKAYA, M., vagonetchitsa; KALINIHA, M., sadchitsa;
KOSHAROVA, S., sadchitsa; SIDOROVA, S., insh.; po ratsionalizatsii;
SHISHKANOVA, L.

Mechanization , the homemade way. Rabotnitsa 37 no.7:15

Jl '59.

(MIRA 13:1)

(Moscow--Brick industry)

TSEYTLIN, Grigoriy Yul'yovich; ROYTMEN, Petr Arkad'yevich;
KOSHAROVA, T.F., red.

[Routine maintenance of the hydraulic structures of
harbors] Planovopredupreditel'nyi remont portovykh gid-
rotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Moskva, Transport, 1964.
107 p. (MIRA 18:2)

VINNIK, Pavel Yakovlevich; SLAPAK, Mariya Mikhaylovna; MOSHAROVA,
T.P., red.; USANOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Transportation and over-all mechanized reloading of cement
in bulk] Opyt perevozki i kompleksno-mekhanizirovannoi pere-
gruzki tserenta nasyp'iu. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport"
1963. 64 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Cement--Transportation)

DEMENT'YEV, Erik Yur'yevich; MOSHAROVA, T.P., red.; USANOVA, N.B.,
tekhn. red.

[Safety manual on electrical engineering on naval vessels]
Pamiatka po elektrobezopasnosti na morskikh sudakh. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo "Morskoj transport," 1963. 122 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

TSEYTLIN, Grigoriy Yul'yevich; ROYTBERG, Petr Arkad'yevich;
MOSHAHOVA, T.P., red.

[Planned preventive repairs of hydraulic structures of
harbors] Planovo-predupreitel'nye raboty portovyykh gid-
rotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Moskva, Transport, 1964.
107 p. (MIRA 17:9)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5441

Brezhneva, K. M., I. B. Ivanova, T. S. Mosharova, I. F. Nikolayevskiy, A. S. Savina, D. I. Smetanina, S. V. Supov, and T. I. Fishbeyn.

Poluprovodnikovyye triody i diody; [spravochnik] (Semiconductor Triodes and Diodes; Handbook) Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1961. 311 p. 30,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): I. F. Nikolayevskiy; Resp. Ed.: A. G. Muradyan; Ed.: A. I. Voronova; Tech. Ed.: K. G. Markoch.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians, and persons engaged in designing, building, and operating radio electronics equipment employing diodes and triodes.

COVERAGE: The handbook provides data on the properties and operational characteristics of junction-type diodes and triodes developed in the Soviet Union and delivered to plants or adapted for mass production. Reference data are provided on low-power,

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Semiconductor Triodes (Cont.)

SOV/5441

low-frequency (up to 0.2 w and up to 3 mc) fused germanium and silicon triodes; on low-power, low-frequency (up to 0.25 w and up to 400 mc), fused, diffusion, and surface-barrier (microfused) germanium triodes; on powerful (from 0.25 to 100 w) fused triodes made from germanium; and on junction-type silicon and germanium rectifier diodes and voltage stabilizers. Methods and formulas are given for deriving data, curves, and parameters not found in the handbook. Parameters and symbols and their definitions and formulas; heat constants; maximum permissible operating conditions; and electrical data for individual diodes and triodes are given. The paragraphs entitled "Principles of Marking and Classification" explain the technical implications of markings, e.g., "P13" and "P13A" designate germanium semiconductor triodes of different amplification coefficients (α being 0.92 and 0.97 respectively), whereas triodes "P13A" and "P13B" do not differ in α , but in noise level (F_n being 33 and 12 decibels respectively). The authors thank A. G. Maradyan for editorial assistance. There are no references.

Card 2/10

STAMOV-VITKOVSKIY, A. (Moskva); MOSHCHAKOV, V. (Moskva); GETSOV, G. (Moskva)
BYUNOSOV, Yu. (Tyumen'); GOMZOV, V. (Orenburg); MAKHOTIN, A. (Moskva)
KHAYMOV, B.; MAL'TSEV, N. (Orel); MAKSIMOV, D. (Leningrad);
MOKROBORODOV, V. (Sverdlovsk)

Advice from the experienced. Za rul. 19 no.12:18-20 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Stantsiya Perlovskaya, Moskovskaya obl. (for Khaymov).
(Motor vehicles--Maintenance and repair)

KOSHCHAKOV, V.

Connecting two variable resistances. Radio no. 11:43 N '53. (MLB 6:11)
(Radio--Apparatus and supplies)

VEDENEYEV, G., inzh.; MOSHCHAKOV, V., inzh.

Transistorized voltage converters. Radio no.2:24-27 F '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Electric current converters)

MOSHCHAKOV, V., inzh.

Two-channel amplifier. Radio no.5:34-36 Ky '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Amplifiers (Electronics))

KOMAROV, M.G.; SOBOLEV, V.A.; BASHMAKOV, A.I.; EMMAUSSKIY, A.V., kand.
istor.nauk; RUDAKOVA, A.G.; MOSKALETS, Ye.S.; KUSHNEREV, K.Ya.;
MOSHCHAKOV, V.A.; KARDAKOVA, Ye.A., red.; SKLYAROVA, Ye.I.,
tekhn.red.

[City of Kirov; a reference book] Gorod Kirov; spravochnik.
Kirov, Kirovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 166 p.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Kirov--Guidebooks)

MOSHCHALKOV, A.

Equipment of automotive freight stations in West Germany. Avt.
transp. 78 no.9:58-59 S '60. (MIRA 11:9)
(Germany, West--Transportation, Automotive)

POVOROZHENKO, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; MOSHCHALKOV, A.S., inzh.

Advantages of the concentration of loading and unloading operations
on approach tracks. Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.10:72-80 0 '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Loading and unloading) (Railroads--Freight)

MOSCHALKOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Efficiency of the concentration of freight operations in the
stations. Zhel.dor.transp. 45 no.10:73-75 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

POVOROSHEVSKO, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; MOSCHALKOV, A.I.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

From abroad. Zhel.dor.transp. 47 no.12:83-89 D '65.
(ML RA 18:12)

S/020/60/133/004/039/040XX
BOC4/BO67

AUTHORS: Spitsyn, Vikt. I., Academician, and ~~Moshchanskaya, N. G.~~

TITLE: Study of the Effect of Specific Radioactivity of Cerium Oxalate on Its Solubility

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 133, No. 4, pp. 859-861

TEXT: The authors refer to a paper by V. I. Spitsyn, Ye. A. Torchenkova, and I. N. Glazkova in which a relationship was found between the solubility of barium sulfate tagged with S^{35} and its specific radioactivity. Therefore, they studied the effect of radioactivity on the solubility of cerium oxalate tagged with Ce^{144} . The half-life of this isotope is 282 d; the short-lived Pr^{144} ($T_{1/2} = 17.5$ min) is formed with a 2.97-Mev beta radiation energy. Preparations were produced with 0.0075; 0.046; 0.495; and 4.3 millicuries/g by precipitating spectroscopically pure $CeCl_3$ tagged with Ce^{144} from a hydrochloric solution by means of oxalic acid. Empirical

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Study of the Effect of Specific Radioactivity of Cerium Oxalate on Its Solubility S/020/60/133/004/039/040XX
B004/B067

formula of the preparations: $\text{Ce}_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Solubility was determined in a thermostat at 25°C . Equilibrium between solution and precipitate was established after about 80-100 hours. The sample of the centrifuged solution was applied to aluminum targets and boiled down, and its activity was determined by a comparison with a standard solution. Solubility was calculated from the equation: $L = 1000 I_{\text{sol}} Q_{\text{std}} / L_{\text{std}} \cdot v_{\text{sol}} (1)$; (I_{sol} , I_{std} = intensity of the solution and the standard, respectively, Q_{std} = cerium oxalate content of the standard solution; v_{sol} = volume of the solution studied). The following relationship was found between the specific activity N and the solubility L : $\log N = aL + b (2)$, which is graphically represented in Fig. 1. The following values were obtained for the constants: $a = -4.93$, $b = 2.235$. This effect of radioactivity on solubility must be taken into account especially for difficultly soluble compounds. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 11 references: 9 Soviet, 1 US, 1 Austrian, and 3 German.

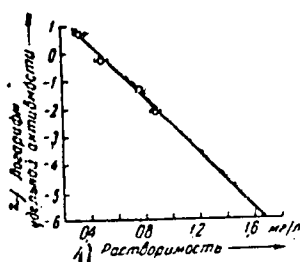
Card 2/3

Study of the Effect of Specific Radioactivity of Cerium Oxalate on Its Solubility S/020/60/133/004/039/040XX
B004/B067

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1960

Legend to Fig. 1: solubility of cerium oxalate of different activity in water; 1) solubility; 2) log N



Card 3/3

RECEIVED
TRANSMISSION NR AP4047409

000075164101210101126411275

AUTHOR: Luk'yanov, V. F., Moshchanskaya, N. G.

TITLE: Photometric investigation of the solubility of lanthanum, cerium and praseodymium oxalates by means of arsenazo III.

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RUSSIAN JOURNAL OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, v. 19, no. 10, 1264-1265

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum oxalate, cerium oxalate, praseodymium oxalate, solubility, photometric determination

ABSTRACT: The solubility of La, Ce and Pr oxalates in water at 25C was determined with a high degree of accuracy (relative experimental error did not exceed 4-5%) by a photometric method with arsenazo III. Portions of the saturated solutions of the oxalates $R_2(C_2O_4)_3 \cdot 10H_2O$ were mixed with a 0.06% solution of arsenazo III and acetate buffer (pH 3.4) solution; the optical density was measured. A two-fold excess of oxalate ions in the rare earth oxalate solution did not affect the results. The data agreed with literature data. The solubility of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047499

... decreased in the series La>Ce>Pr. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure

ASSOCIATION: None

... DATED: 28Nov83

ENCL. 00

SUB CODE: 10 60

NR 255 SOV. 007

OTHER. 005

Card 2/2

MOSSHCHANSKAYA, N.I.

USSR/Analysis of Organic Substances.

G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19700

Author : S.N. Kazarnovskiy, N.I. Moshchanskaya.

Inst : Gorki Polytechnical Institute.

Title : Quantitative Determination of Biguanide

Orig Pub : Tr. Gor'kovsk. Politekh. in-ta, 1955, 11, No 3, 62-67.

Abstract : A weighed sample of biguanide (I) (0.1 g) is dissolved in 25 to 30 ml of water, dry mannite is added until a 10% solution is obtained (2.5 g), 10 ml of concentrated NH_4OH , 5 drops of the 0.25% solution of indigo Carmine in 50% alcohol and the 25% KOH solution (drop by drop until the color changes into yellow-green) are added. After that 2 to 4 ml of the reagent (40 g of $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ plus 100 ml. of 7% mannite solution plus 90 ml. of concentrated NH_4OH plus 15 ml of 25% KOH solution) are added, all is shaken and left (in a closed flask) 2 to 3 hours. When the precipitation is completed, the solution over

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AUTHORS: Kazarnovskiy, S. N., Moshchankin, A. I. 72-12-47,48

TITLE: On the Formation of the Guanidine Carbonate From Cyanide Guanidine, Ammoniumbicarbonate and Ammonia in an Aqueous Solution (O mekhanizme obrazovaniya karbonata guanidina iz tsianguanidina, bikarbonata ammoniya i ammiaka v vodnom rastvore)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 12, pp. 3386-3390 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The guanidine carbonate is much utilized in the industrial organic synthesis because of its great reactivity. The simplest and cheapest method for its production consists in a heating of the cyano-guanidine together with ammoniumbicarbonate in a concentrated ammonia solution at 126°C at a pressure of 20 - 22 atmospheres. By-products of this reaction are ammeline, ammelide, melamine, and urea. More precise results were not described in publications up to now. The purpose of this investigation was the examination of the kinetics and of the reaction process of the formation of the guanidine carbonate in the temperature range from 100-150°C. The formation of the guanidine possesses an intermediary stage in the formation of bi-guanidine. The reaction kinetics of the formation of

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On the Formation of the Guanidine Carbonate From Cyanide
Guanidine, Ammoniumbicarbonate and Ammonia in an Aqueous
Solution

79-12-4:43

biguanidine are less marked than the kinetics of its transformation into guanidine. The content of guanidine as the final product increases with the duration of heating at a constant temperature, during which process the reaction velocity of the formation of guanidine, however, decreases, which velocity, on the other hand, increases with a rising temperature. The maximum production rate of guanidine is obtained at a heating of four hours duration at 140°C (40 %, computed in relation to the theoretical production rate).

Apart from the principal reaction secondary reactions take place, resulting in the production of derivatives of the 1,3,5-triazine, melamine and urea. Within the limits of the synthesis of the guanidine carbonate urea is produced from ammonia and carbon dioxide.

There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 17 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

On the Formation of the Guanidine Carbonate From Cyanide 79-12-43/43
Guanidine, Ammoniumbicarbonate and Ammonia in an Aqueous
Solution

ASSOCIATION: **Gor'kiy Polytechnical Institute** (Gor'kovskiy
politekhnichestkiy institut).

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Guanidine Carbonates - Production
2. Cyanide
guanidine - Applications

Card 3/3

MOSCHANSKAYA, N. I.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the chemical reactions occurring in the production of salts of guanidine from di-cyandiamide". Gor'kiy, 1958. 10 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Gor'kiy Polytech Inst im A. A. Zhdanov), 100 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 151)

BRITISH LIBRARY, LONDON, 3rd ed., 1967.

Disseminated by: "Newspaper-Soviet Union of the Gorki in Soviet," Moscow, 1940
Pedagogical Inst. Prof. V. I. Lenin, 1940, 1941

SC: Yezhemyaya Moshva, Sur 1 1/2 (Project 4173)

KOSHCHANSEAYA, V.H.

Data furnished by Russian explorers in lessons on Africa in the 9th class.
Geog. v shkole no.2:40-44 Mr-Apr '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Africa--Description and travel)

MOSHCHANSKAYA, Vera Nikolayevna

[A.V.Eliseev's travels about the world] Puteshestviia D.V.Eliseeva
po belu svetu. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geograf.lit-ry, 1956. 109 p.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Eliseev, Aleksandr Vasil'evich, 1858-1895)

KOSHCHANSKIY, M. A.

"The Strength and Durability of Concrete; Experiments to Increase Durability," Stroitel'. Prom., 20, No. 2, 1948. Cand. Technical Sci., Concrete Lab., Central Sci. Res. Inst. Ind. Structures, -cl948-.

MOSCHANSKIY, Nikolay Alekseyevich.

Academic degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences, based on his defense, 23 June 1954 , in the Council of the Central Sci-Res Inst of Industrial Construction, of his dissertation entitled: "Physico-Chemical Pases of Durability of Concrete".

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 9, 16 April 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No, 14, Jul 56, Moscow, pp 4-22, Uncl. JPRS/NY-429

MOSHCHANSKIY, Nikolay Alekseyevich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOROT, I.I.,
redaktor; FURMAN, G.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[To-day's building materials and to-morrow's] Stroitel'nye materialy
segodniashnego i zavtrashnego dnia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1956.
23 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh
i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser. 4, no.31) (MLBA 9:11)
(Building materials)

МОНЕТАРИЙ, IV II.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31636

Author : Moshchanskiy N.A.

Title : Notions Concerning the Nature of Mineral Binders,
Based on the Periodic Law of Mendeleev and
Concepts of Metastable State

Orig Pub: Tr. Soveshchaniya po khimii tsementa. M., Prom-
stroyizdat. 1956, 114-124.

Abstract: Critical review of theories concerning the hard-
ening of mineral binders, which have been ad-
vanced by researchers in this country and abroad.
The necessity is pointed out of a new systematiza-
tion of mineral binders, on the basis of the

Card 1/2

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31636

periodic law of Mendeleev and modern concepts of structural crystallochemistry, and also of physical and colloid chemistry. It is noted that production of cements can be characterized as a transition of stable crystalline systems into metastable and, in part, into labile systems capable of reacting with water. Mixing of cements with water can also be considered as an enhancement of the degree of stabilization of the material.

Card 2/2

Change in strength
written: ~~23 inch~~
concrete in water and
crete under tension
and steadily growing
to the maximum
strength are 1.5 and 1.8
times the original
strength.
Water with much oxygen

Dr. Tech. Sci.

pm
1972

Moschanskiy, N.A.
MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk.

Physicochemical factors influencing durability of concretes. Trudy
NIIZHB no.1:90-103 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Concrete)

KOSHCHANSKIY, M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, KONONENKO, A., inzhener.

Improving the durability of silos. Sol'. stroi. 12 no.8:16 Ag '57.
(Silos) (MLBA 10:9)

MOSCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Changing permeability and stability of mortars and concretes by
introducing ground mineral admixtures and surface activating aggregates.

Trudy NIIZHB no.2:5-19 '58.

(MIRA 11:9)

(Concrete--Testing) (Mortar--Testing)

МОСЧАНСКИЙ

MOSCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; PUCHNINA, Ye.A., mladshiy nauchnyy
soтрудnik

Resistance of mortars, porous concretes, and glass to effect of
gaseous hydrogen fluoride and hydrogen chloride. Trudy NIIZHB no.2:
20-24 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Concrete--Testing) (Mortar--Testing) (Glass--Testing)

MOSEVIN, V.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MOSHCHANSEIY, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk.

Effect of alkalies on concretes and other silica materials. Trudy
NIIZHB no.2:44-51 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Alkalies) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

KOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; PUCHNINA, Ye.A., mladshiy naychnyy
sotrudnik

Testing protective concrete paints. Trudy VNIIZHB no.2:101-112 '58.
(Concrete coating--Testing) (MIRA 11:9)

MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A.

Stability of portland cement minerals in water acted on by
sulfuric acid and sodium hydroxide solutions. Zhur.prikl. khim.
31 no.3:333-338 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Portland cement) (Sulfuric acid) (Sodium hydroxide)

SOV/97-59-1-14/18

AUTHORS: Moshchenskiy, N.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, and
Kononenko, A.S., Engineer

TITLE: Increase of Durability of Internal Surfaces of Silos
(Povysheniye stoykosti ograzhdeniy v silosokhranilishchakh)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1959, Nr 1, pp 42-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In affording protection to the internal surfaces of silos it is necessary to take into account silo levels. For the upper zones clay tiling can be used, bedded in cement-sand mortar, or the surfaces can be white-washed. The lower levels require much greater protection: either clay tiling which has been soaked in a solution of petrolatum or bitumen Mark 3; or rendering of cement/sand mix 1 : 2 with steel chips trowelled into the surface further protected by vegetable oil, linseed oil, paraffin solutions or colophony. Bitumen Mark 4 should be used for floors and lower levels. White-washing of surfaces is advocated: the white-wash neutralizes the acid and protects the protective coating and the walls. An added advantage of a lime white-wash is its disinfectant property. It is undesirable to use the following compounds on internal surfaces of silos due to

Card 1/2

SOV/97-59-1-14/1b

• Increase of Durability of Internal Surfaces of Silos

evaporation, particularly when they are badly ventilated: lacquers, enamel paint, coal derivatives containing toxic solvents (benzene, toluene, carbon bisulphide, benzine). Investigations carried out by the authors in the Institute for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete, ASIA SSSR (Institut beton i zhelezobeton ASIA SSSR) are described and recommendations made for increased length of life of silo constructions. In many cases silo constructions have to resist considerable pressure, especially when materials of 70-75% water content are stored. In such materials an acidic liquid separates out filling the silo to about one-quarter of its height. Fig.1 illustrates graphically the neutralization of lactic acid, and Fig.2 shows the facing of internal surfaces with clay tiles. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

KOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; MEDVEDEV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Durability of plain and reinforced concrete. Izv.ASiA no.4:121-130
'59. (MIRA 13:6)

(Concrete--Corrosion)

MOSHCHANSKIY, M.A., doktor tekhn. nauk prof.; PUCHNIN, Ye.A., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Increasing the strength, solidity, and stability of lime-cement
concretes by treating them with silicon fluoride. Trudy NII ZHB
no.9:28-40 '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Concrete--Testing)

MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KONONENKO, A.S., inzh.

Heating concretes in hot petrolatum. Trudy NIIZHE no.9:143-148
'59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Concrete)

MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Damage to concrete caused by freezing and the frost resistance
of concrete structures under extreme conditions. Trudy NIIZHB
no.12:5-18 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Frost resistant concrete)

MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Accelerated freezing and thawing tests on concrete and brick.

Trudy NIIZHB no.12:95-108 '59.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Frost resistant concrete—Testing)

KOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Protecting construction elements from corrosion. Prom.stroi.
37 no.3:21-23 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Chemical plants)

KOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; FUCHNINA, Ye.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Protective plasters and paints for masonry work and concrete
elements subjected to the action of hydrogen chloride. Trudy
VNIIZHB no.15:80-94 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Protective coatings) (Hydrochloric acid)

MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Constructing and protecting industrial draft flues. Prom.stroi.
38 no.2:38-43 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Flues) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

MOSHCHANSKIY, Nikolay Alekseyevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk;
PINKINSHTEYN, S.A., inzh., red.

["Faizol" is an insulating and anticorrosive materials;
experience of the Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Research
Institute of the Academy of Construction and Architecture of
the U.S.S.R.] Raizol - izoliatsionnyi i antikorroziynyi ma-
terial; iz opyta NII betona i zhelezobetona ASIA SSSR. Mo-
skva, Gosstroizdat, 1961. 28 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut orga-
nizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'-
stvu. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii. 2. Rukovoditel' sekto-
ra gazovoy korrozii i polimerbetonov Tsentral'noy laboratorii
korrozii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhe-
lezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for
Moshchanskiy).

(Insulating materials)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk. Prinsipali uchastiye: MOSKVIN, V.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ALEKSEYEV, S.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAPKIN, M.M.; MEDVEDEV, V.M.; PODVAL'NIY, A.M., inzh.; STRASHNYKH, V.P., red.izd-va; MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.

[Regulations on the use and protection of reinforced concrete in shops with corrosive media]Instruktsiia po primeneniui i zashchite zhelezobetona v tsekhakh s agressivnymi sredami. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1961. 29 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Moshchanskiy).
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Reinforced concrete)

MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Corrosion caused by industrial gases and ways to protect structural elements from it. Trudy MIIZHB no.22:5-13 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Gases)

MOSHCHANSKIY, Nikolay Alekseyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; IVANOV,
F.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; YUDINA, L.A., red.
izd-va; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Increasing the stability of building materials and elements
under the conditions of corrosive atmospheres]Povyshenie stoi-
kosti stroitel'nykh materialov i konstruktsii, rabotaiushchikh
v usloviakh agressivnykh sred. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962.
(MIRA 16:1)

234 p.

(Concrete—Corrosion) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

h2737

S/852/62/000/000/012/020
B107/B101

15 8:30

AUTHOR: Moshchanskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Faizol, a new chemically resistant insulator based on furfural acetone resin

SOURCE: Primeneniye polimerov v antikorrozionnoy tekhnike. Ed. by I. Ya. Klinov and P. G. Udyama. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962. Vses. sovet nauchno-tekhn. obshchestv. 92 - 97

TEXT: A new insulator called Faizol, with benzene-sulfonic acid as hardener, was developed on the basis of furfural acetone by the NIIZhB AS i A. Faizol can be used for the following purposes: (1) Coatings on metal with a 1 - 5 mm primer and a highly dispersed filler; (2) and lining of tubes, and floorings 1 - 5 cm thick; (3) insulating concrete. It is resistant to sulfuric and hydrochloric acids, hydrogen chloride gas, gasoline, toluene, and machine oil, not resistant to nitric acid and concentrated sulfuric acid. The costs of furfural acetone resin are still very high (1 ruble/kg) but it is expected they will soon drop to 0.8 - 0.5 or 0.2 rubles/kg. At present, a coating 1 cm thick costs 5.0 - 8.0 rubles/m². Faizol solidifies at temperatures above 0°C, the faster the Card 1/2

Faizol, a new chemically resistant ...

S/852/62/000/000/012/020
B107/B101

higher the temperature (at 15 - 30°C within 20 - 30 days). The following method is recommended: 1 - 2 days solidification at 15 - 30°C, then 80 - 100°C for 2 - 3 hrs. Strict safety regulations for processing Faizol are given. There are 3 tables.

✓

Card 2/2

MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MEDVEDEV, V.M., kand.tekhn.
nauk; KAPKIN, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SUDAKOV, V.B., inzh.;
KONONENKO, A.S., inzh.

Increasing the stability of reinforced concrete cooling towers.
Prom.stroi. 40 no.11:36-39 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Cooling towers) (Concrete--Corrosion)

MOSCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; PUTINAYEV, I.Ye., inzh.

Installing chemically stable floors using polymers. Prom.
stroil. 41 no.2:35-38 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Floors) (Polymers)

ALEKSEYEV, S.N.; ANTIPIN, V.A.; ARTAMONOV, V.S.; BALALAYEV, G.A.,
inzh.; VOLODIN, V.Ye.; COL'DENBERG, N.L.; CORINA, B.S.;
GOFEN, D.A.; GRISHIN, M.Ye.; DERESHKEVICH, Yu.V.;
DORONENKOV, I.M.; KLINOV, I.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;
LEYRIKH, V.E.; LUTONIN, N.V.; MOLOKANOV, A.V., dots.;
NOGIN, A.Ya.; PAKHOMOV, N.M.; PROTOSAVITSKAYA, Ye.A.;
ROMOV, I.V.; CHAPLITSKIY, L.A.; TSEYTLIN, A.G.; STRAV'YE, P.K.;
MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.;
PEREVALYUK, M.V., red. izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn. red.

[Corrosion protection in the construction of industrial
buildings] Zashchita ot korrozii v promyshlennom stroitel'-
stve. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 406 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Industrial buildings)

MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; ZOLOTNITSKIY, I.M.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; SOLOMATOV, V.I.; SHNEYDEROVA, V.V.;
KOSYAKINA, Z.K., red.; KASIMOV, D.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Plastics and synthetic resins in anticorrosion technology]
Plastmassy i sinteticheskie smoly v protivokorroziionnoi
tekhnike. [By] N.A.Moshchanskii i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo lit-
ry po stroit., 1964. 136 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KASIMOV, I.K.; CHEKHOVSKIY, Yu.V.; MUSHCHANSKIY, N.A.

Methods for impregnating concrete with synthetic materials.

Stroil. truboprov. 9 no.12:18-20 D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.; 1961, V, 1, 1.

Investigating the mechanical properties of materials under stress, coverings and coatings. (Sov. Sci. Techn. Transl. 1961, 1, 1, 1).
1. The mechanical properties of materials under stress, coverings and coatings. (Sov. Sci. Techn. Transl. 1961, 1, 1, 1).

MOSHOCHANSKIY, N.A.; UVAROVA, I.B.

Physical and chemical stability of solutions on the base of a furfural
anetone monomer. Plast. massy no.2:37-40 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 8124-66 EWT(m)/EWP(J)/ETC(m) WH/RA

ACC NR: AP5025441

SOURCE CODE: UR/0097/65/000/009/0033/0034

AUTHOR: Moshchanskiy, N. A. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor)

ORG: none

TITLE: On the durability of glass plastic reinforcement in concrete

SOURCE: Beton i zhelenobeton, no. 9, 1965, 33-34

TOPIC TAGS: glass fiber, glass product, construction material, resin, polyester plastic, epoxy resin, phenolic resin

ABSTRACT: The use and serviceability of glass-reinforced plastic as a reinforcing material in concrete and as a construction material are reviewed. It is noted that the use of such plastics is on the increase, with new applications being found at a rapid pace. However, several research efforts have indicated that there are many problems associated with the use of these materials in construction. The author considers the possibility of obtaining stable plastic reinforcement in noncorrosive alkaline mixes, and he recommends either the use of cement stone of low basicity or the protection of glass fibers with various organic preparations, greases, or synthetic resins. The first recommendation requires the development of a new binder material having a lower pH value. The second possibility involves the developing of a plastic

Card 1/2

UDC: 677.521.691.32

L 8124-66

ACC NR: AP5025441

material to cover the glass fibers. Some characteristics of phenolic and polyester resins are mentioned in this regard. These resins show high water stability and polyester varieties have a high adhesion capability. Current research efforts (O. Ya. Tsipkina. Stekloplastikovaya armatura YuzhNII. Beton i shelexobeton, 1961, No. 9) to determine the best use of resins in glass plastic reinforcing are cited. A discussion of the merits of epoxy resins is given. The use of glass plastics as reinforcement is recommended only for construction in which electrical conduction is a problem. The use of concrete of low alkalinity is emphasized. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: MT/

SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; PUTLYAYEV, I.Ye., inzh.

Use of cementless concrete in industrial construction. Prom. stroi.
43 no.9:4-6 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona.

MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; PUTLYAYEV, I.Ye., inzh.
SHCHERBAKOV, V.A., inzh.

Large container for acid discharges protected by an epoxy coating.
Prom. stroi. 42 no. 6:19-20 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 09444-67 EMT(m) GD/RR
ACC NR: AT6026747 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0114/0121

AUTHOR: Koshchanskiy, N. A. (Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: NIIZhB Gosstroy SSSR

TITLE: Characteristics of the composition, structure, and properties of laminated concretes based on condensed synthetic resins

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona. Struktura, prochnost' i deformatsii betonov (Structure, strength and deformations of concretes) Moscow, Stroyizdat, 1966, 114-121

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced concrete, resin, corrosion resistance

ABSTRACT: The following resins are generally used as binders in the production of chemically stable mastics and laminated concretes used for anti-corrosion purposes: phenol resins; furane resins, in the form of furfural-acetone monomer, furyl alcohol, and furyl-acetone resins; epoxies of many types; and, polyesters of many types. The article presents an extended table showing a comparison of the physical and chemical properties of concretes with conventional binders and those using synthetic resins as binders. Comparison of the data in the table shows that, under all types of stress, the yield strength of laminated concretes (in short term tests) is considerably (3-5 times) greater than for ordinary cemented concretes. Under compression, even in

Card 1/2

L 09444-67

ACC NR: AT6026747

unreinforced samples, yield strength of 1000-3000 kg/cm² may be attained, under bending—400-600 kg/cm², and under extension—100-200 kg/cm². An important characteristic of the structure of mastics and laminated concretes is their high density. In many cases, this density may approach 100%. The creep of laminated concretes is considerably less than for ordinary concretes. The coefficient of thermal expansion of pure resins is 4-6 times greater than that of steel; for laminated concretes it is $15-30 \times 10^{-6}$. Therefore, laminated concretes may be used together with steel in construction. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 23Oct65

Card 2/2 *ju*

ACC NR: AF6007973

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/003/0061/0063

AUTHOR: Borisov, B. I.; Moshchanskiy, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Diffusion of corrosive liquids through polymeric materials

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1966, 61-63

TOPIC TAGS: chemical stability, corrosion resistance, epoxy plastic, polyisobutylene

ABSTRACT: The diffusion of corrosive liquids through the epoxy resin ED-6 (with and without a filler) and polyisobutylene were studied to determine the chemical stability of these polymers. The diffusion coefficient (D) was determined using the sorption method and the equation:

$$D = \frac{l^2}{14400 \pi^2} \cdot \lambda^2, \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$$

where l = thickness of a sample (in cm), λ = a coefficient determined by the equation:

$$\lambda = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n \left[\left(-\ln \frac{w_{\max} - w_i}{w_{\max}} \right) \cdot t_i \right]}{\sum_{i=0}^n t_i}$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.643'42'5.019.344678.742.4.019.34

L 39704-60

ACC NR: AP6007973

where W_i = gain in weight (in %) of the sample during a specific time t_i (in hr), and W_{max} = gain in weight (in %) of the sample in the equilibrium state, which is defined by the maximal saturation of the sample with the liquid. Discs from polymers 55 mm diameter and 3 mm thick were submerged in a liquid and the increase in their weight was determined. For ED-6 without a filler $D \cdot 10^7$ cm²/sec was 0.012, 0.028, and 0.016, and for ED-6 with a filler (diabase powder) it was 0.017, 0.038, 0.039 for water, 15% HNO₃, and 25% H₂SO₄, respectively. For water D was 8.10^{11} cm²/sec for poly-isobutylene. The increased permeability for 15% HNO₃ and 25% H₂SO₄ in ED-6 with a filler was explained by the presence of an increased number of channels formed between the particles of the filler and at the contact points between the filler and the resin. With 50% H₂SO₄, D was $0.0095 \cdot 10^7$ and $0.058 \cdot 10^7$ cm²/sec for ED-6 with and without the filler, respectively. Apparently, the saturation of the samples with 50% H₂SO₄ was accompanied by a chemical reaction and, due to it, a partial decomposition of the material, the resin, and the filler. Orig. art. has: 1 fig. and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 11, SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *gd*

ACCESSION NR: AR4033717

S/0081/64/000/003/S099/S099

SOURCE: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, Abs. 35622

AUTHOR: Moshchanskly, N. A.

TITLE: Armoplastobetons - new materials for construction

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Eksperim. teor. issled. zhelezobeton. konstruktsiy. M., Gosstroyizdat, 1963, 6-14

TOPIC TAGS: concrete, reinforced concrete, building material, armoplastobeton

ABSTRACT: The properties and potential applicability of armoplastobetons (APB) are discussed as compared to those of portland cement, liquid glass and bitumen-based concretes. It is indicated that APBs are characterized by high initial strength, adhesion and chemical stability in various aggressive media. However, most APBs are characterized by increased deformativity and change their properties appreciably under the influence of elevated temperature, water, light and so forth. In APB construction design it is necessary to reduce the allowable stresses considerably in comparison to the ultimate strength obtainable with a brief load action.

Card 1/1 DATE ACQ: 02Apr64

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00

MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; BORISOV, B.I., inzh.

Oxidizing corrosion of building materials. Stroi. mat. 10
no.5:6-8 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

VASIL'KOV, G.V.; IVANOVA, V.I.; MOSHCANSKIY, N.S.; LAPIN, D.;
ABISHEV, A.R.; ZHDANOV, A.; ATEMASOV, S.; ~~LEN~~'SHUTKIN, S.;
AVDEYEV, I.; ARMENTIN', E.

Plenum of the Stockbreeding Section of the V.I. Lenin All-
Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Veterinariia 37 no.6:
90-96 Je '60. (MIRA 16:7)

(Veterinary medicine)
(Dremiatskii, Ivan Nikolaevich, d. 1960)
(Mashkin, Ivan Ivanovich, 1879-1960)

USSR/Engineering
Furnaces
Rolling Mills

May 49

"Improvements in the Continuous Furnace in the
Hot-Rolling Shop of the 'Krasnaya Stpa' Plant,"
O. A. Moshchanskiy, Engr, 1 p

"Za Ekonomiyu Topliva" No 5

Economy and productivity of an obsolete continuous
furnace was increased by a series of improvements.
Gives diagram of unit in which production was
increased 60%.

49/49743

MOSSHCHANSKIY V. A.

137-58-5-10508D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958. Nr 5 p 233 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Moshchanskiy, V. A.

TITLE: The Structure of a Debay Ring Caused by a Specimen in Linear Stress (Struktura kol'tsa Debaya ot lineyno-napryazhennogo obraztsa)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Gor'kovsk. politekhn. in-t (Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute), Gor'kiy 1957

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovsk. politekhn. in-t (Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute), Gor'kiy

1 Stress analysis

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М. С. НАНУБЕРД

AUTHORS: Aksenov, G.I. and Moshchanskiy, V.A.

TITLE: Experimental Test of the Influence of Crystallite Anisotropy on the Shape of the Debye Ring obtained from a Strained Sample (Eksperimental'naya proverka vliyaniya anizotropii kristallitov na formu debayevskogo kol'tsa ot napryazhennogo obraztsa)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol. XXI, #2, pp 226-230, 1957, USSR, *Seriya fizicheskaya*

ABSTRACT: The theoretical calculations of reflection of monochromatic X-rays, which take into account anisotropy of crystallite elastic properties for faces (112) and (310) of iron and for face (511) of aluminum, yielded the following results:

1. The deformation of stretching must shift Debye lines and distort the circle into an ellipse with semiaxes $a < b$;
2. The shifts of Debye lines are different for different faces at the same strain: the shift for a

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TITLE:

Experimental Test of the Influence of Crystallite Anisotropy on the Shape of the Debye Ring obtained from a Strained Sample (Eksperimental'naya proverka vliyaniya anisotropii kristallitov na formu debayevskogo kol'tsa ot napryazhennogo obraztsa)

(511) face is larger than that for a (310) face; the lines of a (112) face do not shift;

3. Debye line shift increases with the rise in strain.

4. Elastic deformation leads to the smearing of Debye lines; the magnitude of the smearing in all faces is greater than the shifting.

5. The character of smearing is different for different faces.

The theoretical calculations were tested in a specially designed chamber on an ionic X-ray tube. The results obtained are as follows:

1. The fact that the theoretical analysis almost completely coincides with experimental studies shows that crystallite anisotropy affects the behavior

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